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general temperature indicated by the thermometer and from the augmented thawing in the stake-holes. The surface ablation appeared to us to be usually as much as 9 to 12 inches in the twenty-four hours.

## NAME OF ICE-STREAM—3. STEGAHALT-BRÆ.

Intervals in Ells (Norwegian) by eye-estimation.	Number of Stake; Land E.	Diurnal Motion in Norwegian Inches.	Remarks.
30	1	2·6	Error of plummet, <i>nil</i> , nearly.
100	2	6·5	Inclination of axis at surface 16°
130	3	10·9	(circum.).
125	4	13·2	Length of the bræ (from the water-
120	5	13·7	shed) about 10 miles.
130	6	14·2	
120	7	14·7	
150	8	14·3	
70	9	12·7	
300	Land w.		
Total .. 1275*			

\* = 850 yards. Average intervals 160 ell.

## NAME OF ICE-STREAM—4. FAABERGSTØL-BRÆ.

Intervals in Ells (Norwegian) by eye-estimation.	Number of Stake; Land S.E.	Diurnal Motion in Norwegian Inches.	Remarks.
15	1	5·1	Error of plummet, <i>nil</i> , nearly.
130	2	9·1	Inclination of axis at surface 17° ?
110	3	10·8	Length of the bræ (from the water-
100	4	10·6	shed) about 9 miles.
110	5	12·1	
100	6	10·3	
100	7	9·1	
100	8	9·3	
200	Land s.w.		
Total .. 965†			

† = 640 yards. Average intervals 138 ell.

The positions of the several lines cannot here be indicated. Their starting-points were marked by cairns, and can be found by future investigators with the help of a guide.

2. *Extracts from the Journal of an Expedition organised under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor, by the Agricultural Society of the York District (Western Australia), for the purpose of exploring the country to the eastward of that District.* By C. C. HUNT, Esq. (leader of the Expedition.)

Communicated by the Governor of Western Australia.

THIS expedition, organised as above stated, consisted of five men (under the leadership of Mr. C. C. Hunt), with their equipment of twenty-three horses and

rations for twenty-two weeks. It left York on the 9th of July, 1864, pursuing a north-easterly direction for many days, and arriving on the 28th of the month at Cowine, after skirting the south end of a large salt-lake two miles in width, trending N.N.E. as far as the eye could reach, and bordered by extensive samphire-flats. On the 13th of August they crossed Mr. Lefroy's tracks of 1863 in about lat.  $31^{\circ} 10' \text{ s.}$ , long.  $120^{\circ} 14' 40'' \text{ E.}$ , and three days afterwards halted at one of his camps; the Kangaroo Hills, elevated 200 feet above the plain, bearing E. by N.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Ascending the hills next day (17th August) Mr. Hunt obtained a good view of the surrounding country, which presented nothing but open scrubby plains, forests, samphire-flats, and dry lake-beds, without a sign of water. Scarcity of water and feed now began to tell upon the horses, and the party had to halt a whole day to recruit. On the 21st they discovered, a few miles beyond Lefroy's furthest point, a large lake, which they named after that explorer. It is about 10 or 12 miles broad and thickly studded with islands, some of which appeared to be upwards of two miles in length, and rocky. The country in the neighbourhood of the lake was very heavy for the horses, the hollows being full of sand, and it was necessary on the 27th to give them another day's rest. A long chain of lakes, trending to the south and probably connected with Lake Lefroy, prevented the party from continuing direct to the eastward from this point. Mr. Hunt with three men, therefore, went forward in a S.S.E. direction until they reached  $32^{\circ} 4' \text{ s. lat.}$ , in search of a practicable route and better pasture for the horses, without, however, finding either after travelling over upwards of 90 miles of country. On the 19th of September Mr. Hunt again went forward with a portion of his party in search of a better country in an E. by N. direction. There had been several heavy falls of rain, but not a drop of water could be seen in any of the gullies and salt-bush flats through which they travelled. "Many persons," adds Mr. Hunt, "are under the impression that there must be an outlet for the rain falling in this region; but I am inclined to think that the whole of the surface-water is received by the immense chain of lakes which cover many hundreds of square miles on one dead level, and from which it evaporates with great rapidity." On the next day he pursued a course N.  $45^{\circ} \text{ E.}$  for six miles through forests and over low ironstone ridges. From the general appearance of the country the water appeared to have dried off at least six weeks before: the tracks of the natives trended in an easterly direction. At 4:30 P.M. (having changed his course for 12 miles to N.  $75^{\circ} \text{ E.}$ ) he reached some low broken hills. "From their summit the whole country to the north appeared to be a continuation of low undulating plains, with broken hills in the distance and a long chain of lakes lying north-east and south-west; to the east extensive plains of salt-bush and grass similar to those previously passed over, without a break or hill to be seen—not a drop of water could be found in any direction." The next day he returned to the encampment, and on the 23rd, finding the season far advanced and no prospect of getting further to the eastward, he decided on sending two of his men with some of the horses and part of the rations back to York. The rest of the party remained a few days longer, in the hope of rain falling to enable them to push forward again to the eastward, but were obliged eventually to abandon the place, returning again on their track to Depot Hill. Mr. Hunt, with one of his men, diverged towards the north-west for two days, but found the country of a most wretched description: his horses were thoroughly knocked up, having travelled 50 miles without either feed or water. The aridity of the weather continuing, he relinquished all hope of continuing his exploration and returned to York, his furthest point having been  $31^{\circ} 9' \text{ s. lat.}$ ,  $120^{\circ} 2' 30'' \text{ E.}$  long. A map of the country travelled over is in preparation, which will show, as Mr. Hunt remarks in concluding his report, that salt-lakes and marshes extend over a great portion, and, in the absence of known permanent water, he fears it will never be made available for pastoral purposes.